FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851. [NO. 1784.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Yearly advertisements inserted on contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

All Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 1, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: I am indebted to Capt. Hill's Cliffs of Elizabethtown for most of the particulars of the subjoined Sketch; but I have no recollection of having seen a account of it in print, it may not be uninteresting to your readers, as visiting the graphic glow and vivid coloring with which the skilful historian has

invested it is but the record of men's acts in the language of the Past, and it is full, clear, perfect and comprehensive. Some men, for perhaps *one* brilliant act, live in immortal verse, defying the waves of Lethe or the obliterating hand of Time, in the proudly proportioned forms of obelisks and statues; while others whose names "would sound as loud as a blast of fame, and fill as bright a page of history," go down to the grave and are entirely unknown, to sleep with all the dead cradled in a coffin, and not a stone to tell where glory lies." It is a pleasant task to gather from sire to son and record and writ, the brave and the noble, which live only as *parts*, and hand them down from one's own to posterity, as one magnificent whole—bright, beautiful and lasting!—a noble duty far to rescue from oblivion those who themselves immortal, and feel that we've done a conscious pride that, have given them to Time, so with ourselves.

There are many stirring incidents in the early history of our Revolution worthy the attention of our Historians: many, many, spirited scenes and stormy life, that have never been sung in our National ballads. No State of the thirteen is fuller than North Carolina in these glorious little romances of history. Oh! how we have delighted, as a boy, to linger upon the knee of a grand-parent, and hear him tell of when and how, and where, the brave and the good old days met in the chivalrous combat, and struck, with the loftiest patriotism, for home, fireside and liberty!

How we have lent our eager ears, and given our whole imagination to the thrilling tale of surprise and attack! How we have watched the old man's countenance glow and brighten in the story, and looked up into those dim old eyes till we seemed to have gathered again the fire and intensity of his earlier years, and caught a display of proud nobility as the eagle's in its sun-courting flight! We have listened (and we loved to listen) to these tales from more mouths than one, until our little heart would throb with manly pulse, and with all the spirit of the proudest conqueror we'd strut and ruffle, and swagger and strut again—a hero in miniature!

But to the Sketch:

During the whole length of our Revolutionary struggle, there was carried on a kind of predatory warfare throughout the whole of North Carolina, between parties or detachments of British and Tories, and bodies of the Patriots or Whigs, scattered throughout the country,—their actions assuming an offensive or defensive cast, in proportion as the fortune or misfortune attended them in their struggles, or in proportion as the character, or in proportion as the influence of the Crown or of the "*Rebel*" was in the ascendant. These little engagements were frequent, and not unfrequently bloody. No where perhaps in the State were they of more frequent occurrence than in that section comprised in what was (though not now) known as the county of Bladen. Small bodies of men of both parties were to be found scattered here and there over its entire surface; the Tories generally outnumbering the Whigs, and their ranks composed of men of all grades and characters, from a right loyal subject of King George, who entertained his opinion honestly, down to the lowest and most in the descending scale of humanity. The latter class were the companies headed by Colonels Slingsby and Godwin, two notorious Tories, who, with a body of about 300 men, held possession of Elizabeth Town as their Headquarters, to the great annoyance of the citizens of the surrounding country, upon whom they lived, and of the good Whigs in particular, who were the constant objects of pursuit and search. These Whigs were, for the most part, men of good sense and sterling worth; and to minds having a large enlargement of conception, the character of their Tory enemies was extremely overbearing, and by no means to be despised. Although small in number, and unprovided with the most constant perseverance, and yet under the command of such men as Gen. Brown, Colonels Owen, Roberson and Richardson, they were ever on the *qui vive*, ready to go at a moment's call wherever their country's interest required, and always bold in execution.

It was towards the latter part of the year 1780, that Gen. Thomas Brown and Colonel Thomas Owen, who had been for a long time watching with great vigilance the movements of Slingsby and Godwin, formed the design of surprising and capturing their whole command, and thus to relieve the good people in that part of the county in which their maraunding descents were so frequent, from so odious and evil consequences. Leaving their respective places of abode, they beat about silently through the country, collecting here a man and there a man, until they arrived at the house of Mr. William Saltar, six miles from the scene of the future action, and on the opposite side of the Cape Fear river. Here their force numbered 70 men, all told,—armed with such weapons as in their opinion would do most execution—such as muskets, shot guns and sabres, and each man fully bent on having "Slingsby and his devils," or the wild huzza of a grand route.

Instructing Saltar—now Commissary General, about what time to look for them, they left his house on foot about 12 o'clock at night, and taking a neighborhood road they arrived on the banks of the river 14 miles below Elizabethtown. There being no boats convenient, and the river being low, they forded it at what is now known as Brown's Landing, taking good care to keep their ammunition and firelocks dry, and buffeting the waves—not "with hearts of controversy"—but noiseless as the nature of the case would admit. Thence up the bank through the densely interwoven foliage of elm and briar, so common in low grounds, they proceeded to describe a circle, so as to reach the village from a quarter least expected.

It was now the hour of 3 in the morning. Slingsby and his men had been carousing for several nights previous, and were now buried in profound slumber. Not a watch-dog warned them of approach.

Brown had desired to capture the whole force, but unfortunately, just as his men were drawn up around or in front of the large double dwelling occupied by the Tories, a man who had been awakened from sleep by the screeching of an open door, came sauntering out to close it. Hearing the cocking of firelocks, he gave the alarm; but before half of his unclad companions had caught their feet a broad sheet of fire and the sharp report of 70 guns boomed up upon the echoes of the hill-sides, and lit up the darkness. Gen. Brown, knowing the superiority of his enemy, had instructed his men to make use of a *Ruse de guerre* in case they should be discovered: he would call out the names of quite a number of Captains, so as to lead the Tories to suppose they were beset with a number of companies. The plan was successful. The terrified Tories hearing so many different companies, as they thought, ordered into line, after one or two broken discharges on their part, betook them to sudden and precipitate flight. Leaping wildly from windows, doors, and every open space, they broke through the Whig line at some unguarded point, and availing themselves of the shelter of an adjacent gully, down they ran, helter-skelter, harum-skarum, like a herd of mustangs before the scathing billows of a burning Prairie.

In this engagement, the Whigs lost two men killed, and several wounded. The Tory Col. Slingsby was mortally wounded, and carried off by his men, and Godwin was shot in the thigh. Several subordinates were also wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy would have been much greater, but for the darkness of the night and the thick walls of the dwelling.—Knowing that as soon as daylight disclosed the smallness of his force, the scattered enemy would collect and overpower them, the Whigs very wisely withdrew, satisfied at their success;—for although they did not succeed in taking their enemy, yet it served as a check upon them, and was hailed by the people as a deliverance from their insatiate ravages. Saltar was ready to receive them on their return. Two large beeves had been cooked and spread out on the rich carpet of green grass about the yard, and with many a merry laugh, and wild huzza, the rattling knives made discord.

The writer regrets that he had not all the particulars as to dates, &c., that he might have given a fuller account of this little battle. As it is, his rough sketch serves as a Nota Bene to direct the attention of some gentleman to a more perfect investigation.

Two miles East of Elizabethtown, in a quiet grove of forest trees, repose the ashes of Colonel Webster, a distinguished English officer, wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House. He was a man of whom history says he was brave, chivalrous, and noble. Far from his native land, he sleeps in the wild-wood shade,—no hand to deck the turf with e'en a modest flower, to greet the rosy spring; and not a single stone to tell that "Here he lies."

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again."

R.

Money.—A sale of 283 shares of Bank stock in this place, this week, has afforded evidence of two gratifying facts, first, that there is plenty of money *somewhere* in the country, and secondly, that our banks enjoy the entire confidence of the public in their soundness and in the manner of their administration. 150 shares of stock in the Bank of the State sold at from 118 to 120¼, and 133 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear at from 113 to 113½, and judging from the disappointment of unsuccessful bidders, the amount of *loose funds* seeking investment is at this time very large. Most of the stock was taken in Raleigh, Salem and Greensboro.'

Greensboro' Patriot.

Greensboro' Female College.—The session opened on the day advertised, (last Wednesday,) with between fifty and sixty boarders—"and still they come." The evidence and promise of usefulness by this institution, in affording the means of educating the daughters of North Carolina in their own State, is matter of sincere gratification to all whose thoughts are turned to the development of mental and physical resources at home.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—A consultation between committees of the two sections of the Whig party, has resulted in the call of a general Whig State Convention, to make nominations for the Fall Election, on a platform "embodying a complete declaration of Whig principles, and an endorsement of the course of the Administration."

Valuable Bank Stock.—At a sale of stock of the Bank of the State, in this place, 40 shares sold at $121¼, cash, per share.

Charlotte Journal.

Direct Importation.—Our enterprising young friend Alex. McRae, Jr., of this place, has very recently received, direct from Liverpool, the largest assortment of China, Glass and Earthenware ever exhibited in this market. The assortment is most complete, of all varieties, and latest styles. The Goods were shipped from Liverpool to Charleston, and on their arrival there, placed immediately on board a vessel bound to this port. They arrived here during the latter port of last week. The invoice amounts to over five thousand dollars and the number of packages fifty-four. So far as a cursory examination of a portion of these articles will warrant an opinion, they seem to be of excellent quality and appearance; the cut-glass especially is very superior.

It is the design of Mr. McRae, we understand, if encouraged in his enterprise by an appreciative community, to continue the system of direct importations thus largely commenced. An opportunity is therefore offered to test the sincerity of those who are constantly preaching up the doctrine of Southern independence in contradistinction to Northern vassalage. The result of this experiment will determine the value of the professions so repeatedly uttered in our streets.

It is to be hoped indeed that an enterprise like the present, in consonance with correct public sentiment, and accompanied with expense and exertion, will not be suffered to languish for inadequate support.—*Wilmington Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

NEW LINE OF COACHES FOR WARSAW.—We have pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. McKinnon & McNeill, of a new and most desirable improvement in the travelling facilities of the public.

When the Stage Line on the Plank Road is established, as it is expected to be in a few days, or at most a few weeks, we shall hope to see many more of our Western friends, attracted by the comfort of that Road and of the Wilmington Rail Road, and of the fine large coaches and rapid travelling between this place and Warsaw, or the through-by-daylight line of steamers to Wilmington, (whenever the river will admit of their running.)

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for two beautiful pamphlet copies of his patriotic and eloquent Speech to the Young Men of Albany, on the 28th of May last; with a speech of the Hon. John C. Spencer and the response thereto of Mr. Webster, at the dinner given to Mr. Webster on the same day.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We refer the reader, and especially the Wilmington Journal, to the article which we copy from the Philadelphia North American. The Journal endorses for the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and the Pennsylvanian endorses for the Potter county Union. The Union endorses for David Wilmot, and calls upon the "democratic free soilers" for help to elect Bigler, and denounces Fillmore, Webster, Clay, and Crittenden, and all "the great champions of the fugitive slave law."

Such is the party with which the Wilmington Journal is now leagued.

We ask its particular attention to the facts, desiring to see whether it will still vouch for the soundness, the "nationality," the friendliness to the South, of the Pennsylvanian and Col. Bigler?

FEDERALISM—DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, &c.—We have delayed a further notice of the attack of the Asheville News upon Mr. Badger's Chapel Hill Address of 1833, and upon the Whig party, that we might have an opportunity of examining the Address itself. The News seized upon an isolated sentence of the Address, in which it spoke of the "powers that be" as "ordained of Heaven," and characterized this as "an exploded dogma of despotism and Federalism." We reminded that paper that this exploded dogma was a doctrine of the Bible; to which it replies, among other things,—

"We know a Federalist when we read his speeches, and shall denounce him when we find him out. Whether he is sustained by St. Paul or all the Saints in the calendar, is a matter of no consequence to us. The editor of the Observer knows very well that the speech of Mr. Badger on which we were commenting and which comment has elicited his tart reply, was delivered at a time when resistance to the General Government was threatened; and in order to dissuade men from resistance, Mr. Badger made an argument to show the divine right of governments to the obedience of their citizens—the iniquity of resisting the government of one's country under any circumstances, and in fact reproduced the very arguments of the sycophants and parasites of Charles Stuart in favor of the divine right of kings."

We hope there are few who will concur with the News in its contempt for the precepts of the Bible, or its extraordinary idea that those precepts are "federal." For our part, we think it is to be regretted that our public men so seldom look to that source for their principles or for a guide to their actions.

We admit that the Address was delivered about the period of South Carolina Nullification; but it was after the passage of the Compromise Tariff of 1833, and therefore *after* all danger of resistance was over, and not as the News says, when resistance was threatened. It therefore had no other than a general reference to that case. It was never intended to assert "the iniquity of resisting the government of one's country under *any* circumstances," nor to reproduce any arguments "in favor of the divine right of Kings." If the News will turn to pages 13 and 14 of the Address, it may find the following passage:—

"You will readily understand, when questions arise upon the meaning of the fundamental law, that the sense put upon it from the commencement of its operation—a sense for years unquestioned—never questioned but by excited or interested portions of the people—and uniting in its support the clear and concurring judgment of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary of the union—you will readily perceive, that this exposition (whatever it be) so sanctioned by opinion and practice, must be the true one, or else that all attempts at exposition are vain, and society must be dissolved. Nor will you be misled by subtle doctrines, couched in language unusual and unintelligible to plain men—which no one can explain, however he may affect to understand; and you will firmly repel every effort to arm you, UPON NO BETTER FOUNDATION THAN VOCIFERATION AND PARADOX, against the ordinary laws and judges of property. Despite of these and other arts, you will hold fast your integrity; you will realize, that peace, domestic tranquility, and regular tribunals to administer laws, are objects of great value, however underrated they may be,—that it is quite possible for a people not to be prosperous and happy, though blessed with ceaseless agitation; that mobs may err in opinion and in practice; and that those who most loudly urge internal dissension, are often men to whom any change will be desirable; and therefore, you will be always found on the side of the laws and the constitution."

This is evidently the key to what follows, which is quoted with so much disapprobation by the News. The civil duty is here stated of abiding by the Constitution as it had been interpreted, and of not being led away to oppose the laws by every new dogma. And in a subsequent paragraph the distinguished author shows that Religion enforces this duty. We submit that this quotation of an isolated sentence is a very unfair mode of dealing with the sentiments of a public man.

The News adds, "Mr. Badger is a Federalist, and the Observer can't deny that, whatever sport he may make of our ignorance of scripture."

Now the question very naturally occurs, what, in the estimation of the News, *is* a Federalist? It depends upon the answer to that question, whether we can or can't deny that Mr. Badger is one. The answer, we suppose; is to be found in another article in the same paper, headed "Death of Federalism," in which it is said, speaking of "Badger, Stanly & Co."—

"The pestilent dogmas advocated by these men—that all power should be vested in the President—that Congress should be deprived of the Constitutional right to judge of the expediency and necessity of war—that the purse and sword of the nation should be both delivered into the hands of the President, that he who is but the Servant of the people should decide without any other restraint but his own discretion and will, when he shall march his armies into any offending State, to subjugate and enslave her people to the dictation of his *Kingly* pleasure."

Now the Editors of the News assert that these positions have been "advocated" by Mr. Badger, Mr. Stanly, and some political associates of theirs designated by the abbreviation "Co." We ask, when and where? We call upon those editors to produce any speech, letter, or essay, in which either of the gentlemen named, or any other Whig in North Carolina ever "advocated," expressed, or in any manner intimated, all or any one of these "pestilent dogmas," as held by him. Nay, we go farther, and challenge them to produce any speech, letter, or essay, of any member of the Whig party in the United States, which, either directly or indirectly, asserts or gives countenance to any one of these dogmas, or that alludes to any one of them but for the purpose of condemnation. Will the Editors answer this call? Will they produce the proofs on which their most offensive imputation is founded? Or, failing to do so, will they retract the charge? Or do they think all means fair, in party warfare, when used to injure the reputation and influence of a political opponent?

Now there is not a man in either of the political parties of the State, who believes what we have quoted from the News to be true. Every body of the least intelligence knows the contrary to be true—knows that the Whig party, and Mr. Badger particularly, denounced the late war with Mexico as unconstitutionally commenced, because precipitated upon us by hostile movements of our troops directed by the President without allowing Congress to judge of the "expediency and necessity" of such movements as tended directly to war—denounced its mode of prosecution because calculated to vest all power in the President. In short, that the whole principles of the Whig party are opposed to the exercise of any power by the President except those vested in him by the Constitution and Laws. These principles have governed them at all times, and have been especially manifested during the reigns of Jackson and Polk—not less when the former "took the responsibility" of removing the deposites from the place where Congress had put them, than when the latter, with equal disregard of law, plunged the country into a war with Mexico. Surely the Editors of the News must have imagined, for the time, that they were writing about their old enemies and present confederates, the Locofocos, who, if they "advocate" no such "pestilent dogmas," have certainly defended their practical application by Jackson, Polk, &c. They could not, if they had tried, have framed a paragraph more entirely in opposition to the principles and practice of the Whig party, and of those distinguished members of that party which it names, ever since the party had an existence. And, that being so, it results, as in very truth and deed it is, that Messrs. "Badger, Stanly, & Co." are not Federalists, but Republicans, sincerely and ardently, as all their lives show, attached to our Republican institutions, to the Constitution *as it is*, without the engrafting upon it of any new fangled notions of Nullification or Secession.

We may not cite any more Scripture to the News, since it holds that authority in such slight estimation; but perhaps it will have some regard to the exhortations of old Will. Shakspeare, who somewhere says, "Oh, while you live, tell truth, and shame the Devil!" This may be an exploded dogma of Federalism, if the News pleases, but there would be much advantage in reviving it.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH.—The entire Whig party of the South has sustained the Compromise measures. It has done so, because they gave peace to the country, whilst they secured to the South, the enjoyment of those rights which had been threatened by Northern Fanaticism. To the North, we have looked with confidence, for a ratification of the treaty. For we have ever held that wisdom and patriotism are not confined to the Southern section of the Union—that the PEOPLE of the North are as true lovers of their country, and as anxious for its welfare—*their own* welfare—as those who happen to live South of Mason and Dixon's.

Confirmation of this opinion, which has governed the action of the Whig party of the South throughout the whole of the slavery agitation, must of course entitle that party to the public confidence. In connexion, therefore, with other evidence of the state of feeling at the North, we have read with much pleasure the letters of the Editor of the Richmond Whig, now travelling in New England. His object in visiting, and the result of his observations in that section of the Union, are fully explained in the following extract:

"My object, in short, was, to ascertain what is the real state of Sewardism in New York, of Free-Soilism throughout New England, and, in an inferior degree, the prospects of Gov. Johnston's success, under that ambiguous relation to the Compromise, which he has taken in Pennsylvania. All these involve the great question *whether* the North intends, or does not intend, to stand by the Compromise, and especially the Fugitive Slave bill.—Upon the solution of that question will, I think, depend, in a great degree, the issue of our coming elections in Virginia. If we can assure ourselves and satisfy the people that the North generally and Massachusetts in particular, have now made up their minds to abide faithfully by the Compromise and to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, I take it that the Old Dominion, ever loyal and true to the Union, will sustain at the polls the party of quiet, of conservatism, of the Compromise and the Union—that is to say, will sustain the Whig party. I cannot conceive that our people will ask more than the certainty of this loyal and brotherly conduct of the North. I was persuaded that, upon a personal and thorough examination into the facts, I should be able to give that assurance. I have sought it, therefore—as already intimated—not at second-hand, but at the very sources of information; have explored opinions rather through and amidst the village and country populations, where men's ideas are most their own and genuine, than in the great towns, where they are imitative, sudden, and of derivation from cliques and party and tumultuary influences. The result is, that I shall be able to speak of the condition of the public mind in New England not as of a thing believed upon high testimony, but directly and positively known, through faithful examination by myself. I shall be able, therefore, to speak, as I love to speak to our readers, with a strong confidence, a perfect assurance that I am right; and with that confidence, I now pledge myself to Virginia and the South generally, that not merely is New England, as I was told, *coming right* upon the Compromise, but *has already come right*. There is not only a revolution of her public mind on foot, as to that subject, but a revolution already effected; still in progress, but needing no further advancement to make it either effectual or secure."

The Editor's opportunities for observation seem to have been abundant. For he has travelled throughout the whole of Yankee land, stopping in the villages and in the country, in fact wherever he found that he could obtain the opinions of the PEOPLE. He has attended public meetings, dinners and all sorts of gatherings, talked with farmers, mechanics, and men of every party and occupation. In his desire to obtain the true state of opinion, he says, he has even "spent some days in the wilds which surround Mooschead Lake, among its lumber men and hunters, the children of the forest and the frontier."

Such information, founded upon such observation, is just what is wanted at the South. No very great importance has been attached to the demonstrations of Union feeling in the large cities. The PEOPLE of the South have looked to the PEOPLE of the North for a full ratification of the Compromise and an unhesitating acknowledgement of their rights. That they have not looked in vain, information such as this, derived from the people themselves, renders certain. "New England is not merely *coming* right, but has *already come right*."

We trust and believe that this is a correct statement of Northern sentiment, for upon its truth, depend the salvation of the Union, and the peace and happiness of our beloved Country.

CHARLESTON AND BOSTON.—The Boston people admit that much of the Southern trade heretofore enjoyed by that city has been withdrawn, in consequence of the movements permitted there in contravention of the rights of the South. And we see in the National Intelligencer a letter from an old correspondent of that paper, Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, who says that a like effect upon the Tennessee trade with Charleston will follow from the disunion movements of South Carolina. He says that the trade of Tennessee, and of North Alabama, and Northwest Georgia, will be diverted to Augusta and Savannah.

This is a natural result. The friends of the Union in the South are not likely to have a stronger affection for disunionists in South Carolina than for disunionists in Boston. Both are hostile to the true interests of the South. And if South Carolina intends to become, as she threatens, a foreign nation as to the remainder of the South, the sooner the latter seek out new avenues for their trade, the better. After secession, that trade *must* centre elsewhere.

FOREIGN.—By the Atlantic, (reported by telegraph in a part of our edition of Tuesday,) we learn that fair Upland Cotton was 5¼d.

The proposition for a revision of the Constitution of France was rejected, 446 for it, 227 against it. A change of two votes from the minority to the majority would have given it the two-thirds vote necessary to carry it. The subject engrosses the entire public attention at Paris.

The British House of Commons had refused to accord a seat therein to Mr. Salomon, the lately elected member of the Jewish faith. The Papal Aggression Bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Two more heavy failures are reported at Liverpool as a consequence of speculating in cotton, and the decline in its value.—The houses are, that of G. Wright, jr. for £60,000, and T. W. Stack for £30,000.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—This body, which people began to fear had resolved itself into "perpetual session," has at last adjourned. Our memory does not serve us as to the time when it first met, but it is probably about eight or ten months ago. The Richmond Times gives the following as some of the most important features of the new Constitution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 75 to 33:—

Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by the people, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks and Sheriffs. The legislature is to be apportioned, the House of Delegates on the Suffrage basis with a Western majority of fourteen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of 10, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people. Taxes are to be *ad valorem*, except that slaves under twelve years of age are exempted, white males twenty one years old are to pay a capitation tax, equal to the tax on $300 worth of land, slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on $300 worth of land, and licenses, incomes and salaries may be taxed at the discretion of the Legislature; Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the State, and of every future debt, is to be sat apart annually for the payment of the interest and principal. The new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters qualified under it, on the fourth Thursday in October, the returns made to the Governor, and if he proclaim it ratified, the Legislature then elected is to be superseded by the new Legislature, which will be elected on the second Monday in December and will meet on the second Monday in January, and thereafter the sessions will be biennial.

From this summary recapitulation it will be perceived, that the prominent modifications of the present Constitution consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt.

At the last great Fire at San Francisco, on the 2d of July, besides the destruction of ten squares of the city, and three millions of dollars worth of property, several lives were lost. Really San Francisco appears to be a doomed city.

Casualty.—Two daughters of Mr. John Libengood, resident about four miles from this place, were struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Tuesday, whilst standing at the fire place. One, aged about 16 years, was instantly killed; the other, although severely stunned, revived in a short time.—*Salem Press.*

CENTRAL ROAD.

The contractors have commenced work in good earnest on some sections. Messrs. Nixon & Co. are at work in this vicinity; and the Salisbury Watchman of 31st July says:

"Messrs. Shaver & Simonton have made a gap in a hill near this place, that would let in daylight to a pretty large neighborhood. They have forty hands, or more, at work; ploughing, spading, carting, &c. Look out for Rowan."

This great and glorious work will be the salvation of our beloved old State, and we are impatient to see the contractors at work along the whole line. We intend then to march up and down the road, from end to end, just to hurrah all the way for the Old North State and the authors of the magnificent enterprise!—*Raleigh Star.*

Census Statistics.—In the State of Delaware there are three semi-weekly and eight weekly newspapers published. Of these, the Blue Hen's Chicken is set down as having the largest circulation, viz. 2750 copies. The Gazette, at Wilmington, has 1000 semi-weekly, the Journal 800 ditto, and the Republican 1100. In the State of Florida eight weekly and 1 semi-weekly paper are published. The largest circulation is that of the Apalachicola Advertiser, 1500 copies. The Tallahassee Sentinel has 1200. Both are Whig papers. There are three Democratic and six Whig papers in the State.

In Georgia 53 papers are published, 4 being monthly, 40 weekly, 4 tri-weekly, and 5 daily. Of these 16 are Democratic, 8 Whig, 1 independent, 4 literary, 2 medical, 1 agricultural, 4 religious, 1 Union, 1 neutral, and the character of the rest not stated. The largest circulation is that of the Augusta Sentinel, 5600. The Temperance Banner, in Greene county, has 5000; the Augusta Constitutionalist, Southern Cultivator, Macon Telegraph and Macon Messenger have each about 3000. In Virginia there are 94 papers, 61 weekly, 13 semi-weekly and tri-weekly, and 20 daily. Of these 24 are Democratic, 37 Whig, and the rest neutral, religious, State rights, literary, &c. The circulations are not accurately obtained by the census, and there is, therefore, no use in quoting them. They are all small, however.

In South Carolina there are 45 newspapers, 27 weekly, 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 4 monthly, and 1 quarterly. They are all set down as either Democratic, independent, neutral, literary, religious or temperance, but we observe that the Greenville Patriot which is a staunch Union paper and nothing else, is not so stated. The Charleston Mercury is rated at 5000 subscribers, the Courier 5000, the Evening News 4500, and the Sun 2500.

In N. Carolina there are 52 newspapers published, 40 being weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 6 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly. The Raleigh Register, Star, Recorder, and Standard, and the Fayetteville Observer have each from 1500 to 1700 subscribers, 25 papers are Whig, and 19 Democratic.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

Union Victory in Alabama!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., }
AUG. 6—3 20 P. M. }

The Union Ticket is carrying every thing in this State. The Mobile District alone will, it is thought, elect the States Rights Ticket.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Tinnin, D. C. HARDEN, Esq., of Graham, to Miss E. C. HARMAN, of Chatham.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. JONATHAN EVANS, Junior.

In Noxubee county, Miss., on the 3d July, Col. EDMUND HATCH, a native of North Carolina, in the 69th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 5th and 6th—Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Lighters Express and Cumberland, with goods for Kirk & Moss, Jenkins & Roberts, R T Long, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Earnhardt & Moss, Snow Camp Co, H L Myrover, H Branson & Son, P Sloan, W H & T Lambert, Jno D Williams, Z & J Jones, B Rose & Son, C Benbow, H Erambert, Houston & Overby, Waldauer & Otterburg, E Glover, J Hollingsworth, G Elliot, L P Carr, E Fuller, J Woltering, J R & J Sloan, A M Shipp, Rowan Factory, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Cowles, C Banks.

Aug. 7—Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Lighter Telegraph, with goods for Summerell, Powe & Co, C W Andrews, J H & J Martine, E Glover, W H & T Lambert, J R & J Sloan, Z & J Jones, Prof Deems, A D McLean, G McNeill, Bitting & Francis, N Kendall, Island Ford Co, J & B G Worth, M A Baker, A A Holt & Co, Brown & Haynes, G Riley, Mark Russell, King & Hege, J D Williams, B Rose & Son, H L Myrover & Co, Blum & Smith, S E Johnson & Co, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, D S H, D W Rogers & Co.

The River rose about six inches on Tuesday, but fell three yesterday

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INDIVISIBILITY OF THE UNION.

Below will be found a correspondence between Mr. Webster and a citizen of N. Carolina (whose Letter is in our hands) on the question of the right of any State, at its mere will and pleasure, to withdraw from the Union.

It was the language of Washington, that the Union "constitutes us one Government." Such were the doctrine and the language of all the Fathers of the Republic. The Government was twenty years old before the notion was publicly avowed, and then with general reprobation, of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union.

The Letter of Mr. Webster to his North Carolina correspondent reminds us that we have seen the name of the late Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, cited as favoring the idea of the *right* of any State to break up the Union. He could have held no such opinion. We have heard him, on different occasions, express, in language as strong as ever flowed from the lips of man, opinions directly the reverse of this.

One of these occasions our memory enables us directly to refer to. It was that of a Debate in the House of Representatives in March 1812, on the occasion of the reception and disposition of a Message from the President of the United States, transmitting to that body a series of papers (the commission and correspondence of John Henry, a British agent) proving, in the language of Mr. Madison, that, at a then recent period, whilst the two countries were still at peace, "a secret agent of the British Government was employed in certain States in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the Eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain." This exposition, as may well be conceived, produced a great excitement, in and out of Congress. No one believed the persons in New England, with whom *Henry* held communication, had any thought of "secession" from the Union, though some of their public writers had made violent obtestations of what they would do. Yet, from a feeling that this disclosure reflected upon them in some degree, some of the old Federal party in Congress resented it, whilst others affected to ridicule the whole matter; upon which demonstrations of feeling old Mr. Widgery —*we* then thought him old—from down East, quoted, against those who made them, the old saying among gunners, that "you may know the wounded pigeons *by their fluttering.*" Towards the close of this Debate, the veteran patriot from N. Carolina took part in it, in a speech reported in the National Intelligencer of March 12, 1812, from which we quote so much as shows what was *his* opinion of the inviolability of the Union, and of the conduct of those who should conspire to dissolve it:

"Mr. Macon said this was one of those debates which sometimes arose in the House, in which all were on one side of the question. Nothing can be more true than that these papers do prove that Great Britain has not yet ceased her attempts to disturb the peace of this nation. In this case, a man who had been in the service of this Government, preferring the British, was, whilst in Canada, engaged by Gov. Craig to go into a part of this country to endeavor to procure a division of the Union. Mr. M. said he had four years ago stated that both Great Britain and France had agents in this country. Had they not had them in other countries?—They had; and he cited Holland as a particular instance.

"The Constitution (said Mr. M.) is founded *on the Union of these States*; and (if I may be allowed to use a word once fashionable) ON THE INDIVISIBILITY OF THE EMPIRE. And what was the object of Great Britain? For what did *she* employ this man? *To separate the Union; to destroy the Constitution, the greatest work of the greatest men this country has produced.* Sir, I was almost struck with horror, when such documents were reading, to see that any man could laugh at them. They expose an attempt, not to stab an individual, but *to stab a nation.*

"I understood enough of the papers, as read, to know that he [Henry] was an agent of the British Government, sent here *to sow dissunion*, and that was enough for me. So long as we are governed by interest, mutual wants, or by common sense, so long shall we continue united.—We are placed in such a situation that we ought to love each other, and we always should, *did not our mad passions sometimes run away with us.* One part of the nation delights in using the sea; another in agriculture; we supply each other's wants; *we ought never to dream of separation.*"

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A GENTLEMAN IN NORTH CAROLINA AND MR. WEBSTER.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER—*Dear Sir:*—The question of the right of a State to secede from the Union is, as you are doubtless aware, producing at this time, in this part of the Union, no inconsiderable degree of excitement. And as it is a question in which every free American is directly concerned—a question upon which every free American should be correctly informed, as upon its decision may depend the future prosperity and happiness or misfortune and ruin of this great country—and believing as I do that, from your intimate acquaintance with the principles upon which our Government is based, and the operation of all of its machinery, you are entirely competent to give upon this, as upon all other questions of a like character, correct information; and being anxious myself, as many others are, to possess correct views with regard to this subject, I desire you, valuable as I know your time to be, to devote a moment in giving an answer to the following interrogatory:

"Do you believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union?"

By answering this question, sir, you will confer a favor upon many of your countrymen here, who believe, as I do, that an opinion of yours, thus expressed, would go very far toward quieting the excitement that the agitation of this subject has produced in this section of the Union.

With profound admiration for your character as an American statesman, and sincere regard for you as an American citizen,

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JULY 20, 1851.

AUGUST 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th July.

The Constitution of the United States recognises no right of secession, as existing in the people of any one State or any number of States. It is not a limited Confederation, but a Government; and it proceeds upon the idea that it is to be perpetual, like other forms of Government, subject only to be dissolved by revolution.

I confess I can form no idea of secession but as the result of a revolutionary movement. How is it possible, for instance, that South Carolina should secede and establish a Government foreign to that of the United States, thus dividing Georgia, which does not secede, from the rest of the Union?

Depend upon it, my dear sir, that the secession of any one State would be but the first step in a process which must inevitably break up the entire Union into more or fewer parts.

What I said at Capon Springs was an argument addressed to the North, and intended to convince the North that if, by its superiority of numbers, it should defeat the operation of a plain, undoubted, and undeniable injunction of the Constitution, intended for the especial protection of the South, such a proceeding must necessarily end in the breaking up of the Government—that is to say, in a revolution.

I am, dear sir, with respect, your ob't serv't,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

THE AFFAIRS OF CUBA.

In remarking upon the present condition of the Queen of the Antilles, and upon the events which are there transpiring, we proceed of course altogether upon the supposition that the statements which have been made to us, *ex parte*, are to be relied on. We decline to say whether or not we give them entire credit, as so much has been manufactured, in the way of news, to affect the public of the United States, that we are at a loss what to accept and what to reject.

This paper has hitherto sustained the Government, in its action to suppress all movements on the part of the American citizens upon the Island of Cuba, and we are at no loss to assign abundant reason for such support. That we are bound by treaty stipulations with Spain to put down any armed expedition, starting from our shores for the emancipation of Cuba, would be ample ground to fall back upon, but other considerations arise of no small import.

In the first place, we believe that the efforts to liberate Cuba from the dominion of Spain are now, and have ever been, extra-Cuban. We believe that the object in view has not been to throw off a galling yoke from an enslaved people, but to plunder and pillage a fair domain of a foreign power, for which enterprise there are not wanting desperate men, ready at all times, for work which promises money, at whatever hazard of life. If the inhabitants of Cuba themselves had risen upon their oppressors; if, when, months ago, Lopez landed at Cardenas, there had been any rallying to his standard of the Cuban population burning for an opportunity to avenge their wrongs; if, at this time, any cry for help came to us from the shores of the island, our feelings might be different, however much our sense of duty should constrain us to uphold the course of the Administration. But with some few exceptions, the forces designed for the liberation of Cuba have been drawn from other sources, and must fight for quarrels that are not their own.

"When a man hath no freedom to fight for at home,
Let him combat for that of his neighbors;
Let him think of the glories of Greece and of Rome,
And get knocked on the head for his labors."

At all events, the government has kept its treaty obligations intact, and can in no manner be regarded as responsible for the consequences.

One thing seems to us certain, that should the efforts at the emancipation of Cuba be successful, the island cannot remain independent. The first that will be done on the side of the victors will be to ask admission into the United States. And then, the question will arise, full of embarrassments and difficulties, shall we establish the precedent of going beyond the American continent to annex provinces to our already-expanded territory? If we do, where shall we stop? Honolulu is already looked upon as a desirable port to be under our control, and if we take in the Sandwich Isles, why not the Feejees? We may thus go on until we reach 'the ultimate climes of the Pole?' If Cuba should be annexed, too, as *slave* territory, what might not a dominant Northern majority insist upon annexing as *free* territory? We must say, we want no more soil, no more States. The old maxim "*Spartam nactus es, hanc exorna*," seems to us full of wisdom. Let us be content to keep what we have and improve it.

The question has been asked what the United States is to do, should the Cuban revolution overturn the authority of Spain upon the Island? There seems to us no sort of difficulty as to this. If we are satisfied after all that the object of the invaders is to set up a free government for Cuba, we are bound to recognise her independence in like manner as we have recognized the new order of things in other countries. We have kept aloof from the enterprise as a people, but we must not withdraw our countenance should an independent government be its offspring.

One alarming suggestion has been thrown out by the New York Express. It is that before Spain lets go her hold upon Cuba, the Spanish authorities will arm the slaves for revolt, and that another drama of blood and terror will be enacted like that of St. Domingo. In such an event, there might possibly be an overthrow of the Spanish dominion in favor of an independent government of blacks, like Soulouque's. This would, of course, effectually put a stop to the idea of annexation. We shall see.

Richmond Whig.

The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, edited by the funny poet, John G. Saxe, is responsible for the following:

To a Grumbling Subscriber.

A Free Soil patron of the Sentinel
Politely bids us "send the thing to hell!"
A timely hint. 'Tis proper, we confess,
With change of residence to change th' address!
It shall be sent, if Charon's mail will let it,
Where the subscriber will be sure to get it!

A Slavery Question.—In 1849 three slaves belonging to Mr. Harper, a farmer in Boone county, Kentucky, fled to Ohio, and took refuge in Cincinnati. Their master pursued them, and was engaged in ferreting out their place of concealment when a free colored man of property, named Keyte, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the three fugitives, and finally bought them for $450. Mr. Harper executed a bill of sale in Cincinnati, and Keyte gave a mortgage on some real estate to secure the payment of the purchase money, for which he had given promissory notes. When the notes came to maturity they were not paid, and Mr. Harper recently filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The main point of the defence was, that a contract for the purchase of slaves was void in the State of Ohio. Judge Key decided the case on the 26th ultimo. He held that, as the Constitution and the act of Congress give a right of recapture, such right of recapture is sufficient to sustain a contract of sale executed by the master in a free State, conveying fugitives then in such free State to a citizen of such State, and a decree of foreclosure was therefore made.

It is a bad omen of respect for the law, if not of public virtue, (says the Charleston "News,") when mass meetings are held in our principal cities to sympathize with foreign adventurers who make no secret of their plans for invading and revolutionizing countries with which the United States are at peace. But the offence is aggravated, if it admits of aggravation, when the adventurers, emboldened by this sympathy, receive encouragement in reading the very Declaration of Independence by which they mean to liberate those countries from the authority that rules them, and which we have acknowledged in our treaties with them. We received an account yesterday of a mass meeting in New Orleans which was addressed by Gen. Lopez, and at which he read the Cuban Declaration of Independence. This adventurer, haranguing in our midst to induce our citizens to violate their obligations to the laws of their country, by lending their aid in men or money to revolutionize a country with which we have pacific relations, commits that very moral offence by which Thompson and other meddlers have drawn down the indignation of our citizens. The only difference is, that Thompson has made as the theatre of his labors the country itself where he desired to produce disaffection to law.—Lopez has a wider plan. His scheme embraces the overthrow of Government, and all the worst hazards of revolution. He enters a country whose general sympathy for liberty is made the instrument of enticing its citizens to violate their legal obligations. At bottom the moral crime is the same, although the aim and purpose may be different.

Abolitionism and Nullification.—Both of these patent humbugs tend in the same direction, to-wit: to a disturbance of the public peace, weakening the bonds of the Union, and the building up of sectional parties and local prejudices. We recommend to their respective advocates, the following dialogue between a traveller and a country boy.

"Which of these roads leads to Waterford?"

"Any one on 'em."

"Which of these roads is the best, boy?"

"Aint nary one on 'em best."

"Which is the nearest?"

"Aint much difference."

"Which do you think I had better take?"

"You may take any one on 'em, and before you get half way thar you'll wish you had tuck tother one."

Awful Tragedy.—Thomas Gewin and James McCollum were both killed a few days ago in a rencounter, near De Kalb, Mississippi. They were near neighbors, and a feud had existed between their families for some time. On the day of the fatal occurrence their wives met and were interchanging abusive words, when McCollum, happening to come up, made a violent assault on the wife of Gewin. As soon as Gewin learned the particulars, he armed himself with a gun, and started with the avowed purpose of killing McCollum. They met in a road a short distance from McCollum's house, when both fired, and both were killed—each having received a full charge of buckshot, one in the breast, the other in his side and back.

The Mississippi by Night.—By night the scene is one of startling interest and magical splendor. Hundreds of lights are glancing in different directions, from the villages, towns, farms and plantations on shore, and from the magnificent "floating palaces" of steamers, that frequently look like moving mountains of light and flame, so brilliantly are these enormous river leviathans illuminated, outside and inside. Indeed, the spectacle presented is like a dream of enchantment. Imagine steamer after steamer coming sweeping, sounding, thundering on, blazing with these thousands of lights, casting long brilliant reflections on the fast rolling waters beneath. There is often a number of them, one after another, like so many comets in Indian file. Some of these are so marvellously and dazzlingly lighted, they really look like Aladdin's palace on fire, (which it in all likelihood would be in America,) sent skurrying and dashing down the stream, while, perhaps, just then all else in darkness around it. I delighted, too, in seeing as you very frequently do, the twinkling lights in the numerous cottages and homesteads dotted here and there; and you often observe large wood fires lit on the banks, looking like merry-making bonfires. These, I believe, are usually signals for the different steamers to stop to take up passengers, goods, and animals.—*Lady E. S. Wortley's Travels in the U. S. in* 1850-51.

Not Bad.—Some contemporary, out west asks, pertinently enough,—"what is the Bloomer costume, but the application of "the higher law" to petticoats?"

Ice.—The keeping of Ice from one morning to the other, during the warm weather, when it is most desirable to preserve it, is a matter of some importance to housekeepers. The blanket, so commonly used, is inefficient and next to useless, for so soon as it becomes wet, it rather assists than retards the melting of the Ice. The best preservative is saw dust, and this may be kept in the yard or cellar in an open box. Half a peck kept in this way, will last longer than a peck kept in a blanket

ORIENTALISM.

Although not relishing the task of chronicling the progress of "*bloomerism*," yet we cannot allow the splendid exhibition of it which was made in our streets yesterday to pass unnoticed. One of the *sable goddesses* of the city promenaded the streets in the richest Oriental costume. A splendid red velvet spencer—a magnificent tiara, exquisitely wrought; white trowsers reaching a little below the knee—flesh-colored silk stockings, terminating in a brace of sandals that became a sylph—all fitting elegantly the wearer of them—these made up the exhibition of which we speak. The sensation was prodigious, and the dusky-hued damsel found her steps upon the pavement much impeded at times by the press of her followers. We had not the pleasure of seeing the sight, but give our description from the information of others more fortunate than ourself. We are sorry however, to add, that amidst the insuppressible shouts of admiration with which the *lady* was greeted, some mischievous boys annoyed her exceedingly with various missiles, chiefly fragments of watermelon rinds, which happened to be at hand in great abundance; and it having been Sunday, when all the street doors were closed, she could not escape this unexpected demonstration of public favor, but had to "grin and endure it."

Pet. Int.

Something New—Galvanic Printing Press.—Mr. F. Foreman passed up on the Fulton, on Sunday, on his way to Washington, to procure a patent for a most ingenious and practical invention. He had with him a model of a printing press, moved and regulated by means of galvanic magnets. We shall not attempt a complete description of Mr. F.'s discovery—suffice it to say, that he had the press in full operation, with a form upon it, from which he threw off impressions with the rapidity of lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraphic coil. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked the paper is reversed, and the other side printed with a most perfect register, and the sheets are clipped apart as they come from the press, by an ingenious contrivance. There is no limit hardly to the speed at which this press will work; its exactness is beyond any thing known in this line of machinery, and what is better than all, Mr. F. says he can put up the largest sized press at a cost of not more than $500. Mr. Foreman is a practical printer, and at present a citizen of New Boston, Illinois.

Muscatine, (Iowa) Enq.

A Scene not in the Bills.—Saturday week last, in Fall river, was "one of the days" for a thunder storm. Barnum's mammoth menagerie tent was crowded with visiters, when just as Mr. Nellis, the man without arms, ascended the rostrum to exhibit his infirmity, a terrific thunderburst broke over the spot, accompanied by a violent whirlwind and a perfect deluge of rain. The gale struck the tent from the westward, stripping the canvass in a twinkling, and the immense pavilion at once began to settle down upon the heads of the terror-stricken multitude. A "grand rush" was immediately made for the outside. The scene at this particular moment, like many others, can be better imagined than described. Amidst the howlings of the tempest, the flashings of the lightning, and the terrific peals of thunder, there arose from the dense mass of humanity buried beneath the falling canvass, the shoutings of men, the shriekings of women, and the squalling of something less than a thousand babies. On every side were to be seen the affrighted multitude—men, women and children—white, black, and brown, of all sorts and conditions, crawling out from under the canvass *on all fours*, and in the most exquisite confusion, with their hats and bonnets knocked into every conceivable shape—some with three corners, some all corners, and some with no corners at all! Stupefied and bewildered, the victims ran about in all directions for shelter from the tempest. However, nobody was seriously hurt, and all finally reached their homes thankful that matters were no worse, and convinced that, although they had not seen Barnum's ten elephants, they had seen enough to give them a more enlarged idea of the "constituent parts" of the animal.

Retort of a Witness.—Mr. Buffum, of Lynn, Mass., was under cross examination by an attorney named Lord, who did his best to perplex and brow-beat him so as to overset the testimony he had given against his client. The question was something relating to machinery, and Mr. Buffum had used the word "philosophically" in his evidence. Mr. Lord continually harped upon this phrase, and endeavored to make the witness ridiculous in the eyes of the jury. At last he inquired, "Pray, Mr. Witness, as you seem to be a great philosopher, can you tell me what the consequence would be if the air should be exhausted from a hogshead?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Buffum, "the head would fall in." "Indeed, sir!" pursued the counsel, "and can you tell me, *philosophically*, why the head should fall in first?" "Yes, sir," returned Mr. Buffum, "it is because hogsheads are like some lawyers—*their heads are their weakest part.*"

The roar of the court room acknowledged the victory of the witness over the counsel.

Mrs. Prewett, the spirited editress of the Yazoo Whig, has lately been put into a most capital humor at having the opportunity of issuing her paper in a new and handsome dress. So delighted is she that she avows her perfect indifference to abuse from any quarter, and in the following paragraph seems, in truth, rather pleased at the prospect of receiving her due share: "Indeed," says she, "we would fear we were not doing our duty to that great unsympathizing leviathan, the public, if we didn't get abused by some folks. The kind old man who was letting his wife whip him, on being remonstrated with for his want of spirit, said, "it pleases her and don't hurt me." We, perhaps, are not possessed of acute sensibility, but just now we don't know of any thing that could hurt our feelings unless some one should break our china, throw a cat into our cistern, make a face at our baby, or call us ugly."

We regret to learn of the failure of the Matteawan Company, extensively engaged in manufacturing at Fishkill in this State. Another manufacturing company, at work upon fancy cassimeres, at Somerville, Ct., have also suspended.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SANTA ANNA PASSING THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Lieut. Semmes, in his "Service Afloat and Ashore," gives the following interesting account of the passage of Santa Anna through the American blockading squadron at Vera Cruz. It will be recollected that the commander of the squadron was specially instructed by the President to allow the wily chieftain to pass freely:

"Early in August, while the squadron was lying at anchor under Green Island, keeping watch and ward over the enemy's city and castle of Vera Cruz, the seaman on the look-out at the mast-head of the St. Mary's, then cruising on the blockade, descried the smoke of a steamer. As this was not the regular day for the appearance of any of the English mail steamers which had been permitted to pass in and out of the beleaguered port without question, the English Government pledging itself for their faithful conduct as neutrals—the smoke of the steamer was a novelty in this now lonely and deserted part of the Mexican Gulf. The St. Mary's in due time placed herself in a position to intercept the stranger in her approach to the city; and as the latter came up within hailing distance, she ordered her to 'heave to,' while a boat was being sent on board of her. The boat being in readiness in a few minutes, a lieutenant jumped into her, and with a few strokes of the oars from the sinewy arms of his seamen placed himself alongside the steamer.

"The steamer being evidently a merchant vessel, the lieutenant was surprised to find himself received with much ceremony and courtesy at the gangway.—Making his way on deck and explaining the object of his visit to the captain, he was conducted into the cabin, where he was ushered into the society of a circle of gentlemen, evidently Spaniards or Mexicans, from their olive complexions, black bair and eyes, and pointed and curled mustachios. It was obvious also, at the first glance, that most, if not all these gentlemen, although dressed in plain or citizen's clothes, were military men, and persons of bearing and distinction. After a moment's pause, the captain, as though he had purposely prepared a surprise for the boarding officer, turned towards him and making a graceful motion with his right hand at the at the same time in the direction of one of the gentlemen, who, though of the ordinary height and figure, seemed by his commanding air and manner to be the chief of the party said, 'Allow me to present you, sir, to *General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.*' The officer started back at first in a little surprise, but soon recovering himself, advanced cordially towards the General, and extending his hand, a mutual interchange of civilities took place.

"In a few moments Senora Santa Anna, (a second wife,) a handsome blonde, with deep blue eyes and auburn hair, and still in the bloom of early womanhood, joined the party, and was presented to the officer, who saluted her in return with becoming gallantry and respect. General Almonte, late Minister of the United States, was also present as one of the General's suite, and speaking our language well, acted as an interpreter on the occasion. General Santa Anna having explained briefly who he was—although such explanation was entirely unnecessary—and that he purposed going into Vera Cruz, with the permission of the Commodore, the boarding officer after sitting as long as courtesy required, and perhaps a little longer than strict regard to duty permitted, in homage to the lady's charms—a petticoat being quite an unusual sight to us rough blockaders about this time—withdrew to report 'progress' to his commanding officer, and to ask for orders in the novel case which had occurred.

"The commander, who had been prepared by the Commodore for the contingency, forthwith despatched the boat back again, and directed the officer, at the same time that he should present his compliments to General Santa Anna, to say to him, on the part of the Commodore, that 'he could proceed to Vera Cruz with his suite as he desired;' whereupon the steamer Arab shot boldly from under the lee of the blockading vessel, and in an hour or two more landed her distinguished passenger, 'big with the fate' of Mexico, safely in the desired haven. That night the roar of cannon and the bursting of rockets in the air testified the joy of the fickle Vera Cruzanos at the return of their lost Coriolanus; and it soon transpired that the wily peace-maker, who had so handsomely duped our Cabinet at Washington, had put himself at the head of the ultra war party and proclaimed—in common with acting President Salas, whom he hastened to join —'no quarter to the Yankees.'"

Mental Excitement.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke; Chilo, Diagoras and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip the V. The doorkeeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

Business and Sentiment.—We are often entertained says an English Journal, by the tone of sentiment adopted in advertising a death. There is frequently a facetious union of a puff and despondency. We will give a specimen of a 'death.' "Died on the 11th ultimo, at the shop in Fleet street, Mr Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man he was amiable, and as a hatter he was upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats only twenty-four shillings each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap, for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of his life, and just as he had procured an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap, that the widow can supply bonnets at a more reasonable charge than any other house in London. His disconsolate family will carry on the business punctually."

U. S. MINT.—Gold deposited for coinage in July, $3,120,000, all from California except $77,000. Silver $13,800. The coinage amounted to—

GOLD.	
118,598 double eagles	$2,363,960 00
18,285 eagles	182,850 00
20,304 half eagles	101,520 00
142,732 quarter eagles	356,830 00
235,335 gold dollars	235,335 00
534,854 pieces	$3,250,495 00
SILVER.	
10,000 half dollars	5,000 00
47,000 dimes	4,700 00
80,000 half dimes	4,000 00
719,400 three cent pieces	21,582 00
1,391,254 pieces	$3,275,777 00
COPPER.	
771,072 cents	$7,719 72
100,878 half cents	504 39
2,263,204 pieces	$3,283,992 11

The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretaries Conrad and Stuart, left this city yesterday morning on their promised visit to the Valley of Virginia. We shall not look for their return to Washington for a week or two.

National Intelligencer 6th.

We learn from the "Union" that Col. George W. Hughes, of the Topographical Engineers, has resigned his commission in the Army, with a view to the pursuits of rural life in the honorable station of a Maryland Farmer.

BENTON, (Ala.) July 19, 1851.

The Cotton crop as far as I can hear from in our State, up to this time, bids fair to make a more abundant yield than it has in years. As yet no sign of worms and but little of the rust. The corn crop must be unusually short; caused by the excessive drought.

Duelling.—A nobleman of Naples fought fourteen Duels to prove that Dante was a greater poet than Ariosto. At his deathbed, a confessor, who was a great admirer of Ariosto, desired him to acknowledge the superiority of this poet. "Father," answered the dying nobleman, "to tell you the truth, I never *read* either Dante or Ariosto."

Were the causes of many of our modern Duels examined, it would appear that those engaged in them could assign no better reason for risking their own lives than this Neapolitan nobleman.

An Anecdote of John Adams.—When John Adams was a young man he was invited to dine with the Court and Bar at the house of Judge Paine, an eminent Loyalist, at Worcester. When the wine was circulated round the table, Judge Paine, gave, as a toast, "*the King.*"—Some of the Whigs were about to refuse to drink it. But Mr. Adams whispered to them to comply, saying, "We shall have an opportunity to return the compliment." At length, when John Adams was desired to give a toast, he gave "*the Devil.*" As the host was about to resent the supposed indignity, his wife calmed him, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams by immediately saying, "My dear, as the gentleman has seen fit to drink to *our* friend, let us by no means refuse, in our turn, to drink to *his.*"

A Hit at Church Sleepers.—The editor of the South Boston Gazette is responsible for the truth of the following:

"At church, last Sabbath, we were not a little surprised to see a man who had been snoring beyond all calculation for the last fifteen minutes, suddenly lift his arm above his head and bring his clenched hand to his knee with great force some half dozen times. While he snored, merely, we supposed him to be very tired; when he 'pounded,' we took him for some wretch trying to break the Sabbath; in both these conjectures, however, we wronged the individual in question—for, on inquiry, we ascertained him to be a blacksmith, who was innocently practising his favorite occupation."

A KISS FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The following amusing little French story is translated from a recent number of the Couries des Etats Unis, which is always picking up the best things which appear in the Parisian journals:

At a race course in Normandy, some Englishmen were admiring the picturesque and historic costume of the women of the country. Several of these gentlemen jockeys, slightly excited by the impressions of their *dejeuner* were gathered together in a knot, admiring not only the costume, but the captivating faces of the women of Normandy, whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lofty lace head gear. These sportsmen were uttering their comments on the passers by in a loud tone of voice, when their attention was arrested by the extraordinary beauty of a young woman, evidently just married, who at the moment passed by. She was walking in the midst of a group of country lads and lasses in their silk dresses and long tailed short waisted black coats, and in the company might be seen the black cassock of the cure and vicar of the parish.

"What a beauty!" exclaimed one of the sportsmen, "on my honor, I'd give two sovreigns for a kiss of her rosy cheek."

"Hallo! here's a bifstek, who says he'll give two sovreigns to kiss our Louise," said a bumpkin in black velvet vest and hob nailed shoes.

"Ah! ah!" cried several of the girls together, "how generous, two louis are not Peru!"

"Well, then I'd give three," said the Englishman."

The young woman, to whom the provocation was addressed, looked towards the Englishman, and smiling said, "If it would give you a great deal of pleasure, then, monsieur."

"Oh! an immense deal!"

"Well, in that ease, continued she, after a little hesitation, "give five louis and here's my cheek."

Thus challenged, his liberality would not have backed out had it cost him twenty guineas. The five golden pieces were drawn from his purse and placed in the young woman's hand, who honestly performed her part of the contract, and received a brace of kisses.

"What a windfall," cried she gaily. "Here, M. le Cure, are five gold pieces for the poor of our parish."

As she finished, acclamations arose on all sides.

"Oh, if that is to be the use of the money, a guinea more for the poor," said the sportsman, and the acclamations were louder than ever.

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 185

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly who desire to receive the Semi-W please give us notice.*

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELEC

In this District there was, it is said, no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Ashe; though a good many votes were given. In parts of the district the name of W. Winslow, Esq. of Cumberland, have been used by some of his friends. But it was entirely without his knowledge or consent.

In this county the vote was 479, scattering 56. This is a little more than one-fourth of the vote the county can poll. In this town from 600 to 600 votes are usually given. 539 were cast, of which 83 were for Ashe, 13 scattering.

The following are all the returns we have received:—

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe.
Cumberland,	479
New Hanover, not full,	608
Sampson, " "	195
Duplin, " "	179

ALL HAIL, GLORIOUS UNION!

The following returns are in to a degree cheering. Caldwell is on the shelf—used up, bankrupt, and the batteries of Locofocoism, from top to bottom, have been levelled, but the firm Whig, triumphed, and no where more so than in its own home, and in the counties at home. We have no time to speak as they ought to be spoken of, of the firm of Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Moore and Union. They have not been seduced by neighborhood ties, nor by Locofoco appliances, to favor the Secession heresy of Secession. They are for the Union, to the Whig principles themselves. All hail, glorious Union!

We suppose Dockery's majority will be from 1000 to 1500.

THIRD DISTRICT 1849.

	Reagan.	Caldwell.
Anson,	819	273
Union, Anson part,	201	265
Richmond,	402	134
Stanly,	695	99
Moore,	535	587
Montgomery,	418	176

EIGHTH DISTRICT 1849.

	Stanly.	Lane.
Wayne,	291	1078
Lenoir,	270	437
Greene,	296	318
Craven,*	673	686
	1530	2519

*One Precinct to hear from.

The Goldsboro' Patriot, from which we obtain the above returns, claims Craven 40 for Ruffin in Pitt. One precinct in Jones also, shows a small Democratic majority. The vote in Craven and Greene is certainly smaller than before, is so, but the *majorities* at the different precincts summed up. The result of this district as stated by the Patriot, is, that Mr. Stanly has received a larger vote before, Ruffin's net gain is 70. Stanly's majority before was only 99, is probably defeated.

Glorious News!

We have unexpected and increased pleasure in giving the following [illegible] ie despatch just received from a friend in Raleigh:

"Stanly has gained, in Beaufort 20, Craven 20, in Washington 40. [illegible] total gains, 101. But little hope of Venable's District; Graves' majority in Orange 39. Stanly and Collins had a personal encounter the day before the election, but it was amicably settled afterwards."

This leaves scarcely a doubt of the election,—a result in itself to be thankful at, but doubly so when we reflect that Ruffin is a believer in the doctrine of Secession, the expediency, of Secession.

We learn verbally that in Orange Graves has a majority of 200.

ELECTION NEWS.

On Monday and Thursday of last week elections for Representatives in Congress were held in seven of the Western and Southern States, entitled in the aggregate to fifty members, viz: Kentucky 10, Tennessee 11, North Carolina 10, Alabama 7, Arkansas 1, and Texas 1.

In KENTUCKY, the reports from [illegible] suppose that 4 Whigs, 1 Independent Whig, and 5 Locos, are elected to Congress. In the last Congress, 6 Whigs and 4 Locos. A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville says that the vote for Governor and Lieut. Governor is very close, but [illegible] conceded that Archibald Dixon and Linn B. Thompson, the Whig candidates, are elected over Lazarus W. Powell and Robert N. Wickliffe, their Democratic competitors.

In INDIANA, 2 Whigs to 5 Locos are said to be elected. In the last Congress, 1 Whig, 8 Locos, and 1 Loco Abolitionist.

In ALABAMA, Six Union men, all Locofoco Secessionist, are elected. Of the Union men, 3 are decided Whigs, for whom is elected by 1000 majority. A district heretofore Locofoco.

ANSON COUNTY.

WADESBOROUGH, Aug. 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: I here annex the vote given at each Precinct in Anson proper, and the Anson part of Union:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Wadesborough,	201	66
Morven,	61	12
Gulledge's,	105	20
Meltonsville,	50	18
Dunn's Shop,	35	8
Lanesborough,	80	13
Diamond Hill,	43	21
Barnsville,	60	2
Cedar Hill,	59	53
Beverly's,	27	25
Smith's,	28	20
Sandy Point,	128	4
	877	262

ANSON PART OF UNION COUNTY.

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Buncum's,	67	8
Hamilton's,	35	45
Grassy Creek,	25	87
Bevill's,	31	24
Asheraft's,	31	31
Rogers's,	41	41
	230	236

RICHMOND COUNTY.

ROCKINGHAM, Aug. 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: I give you below the result of the Election for a member of Congress, as ascertained by the Sheriff:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Steele's,	40	14
Fair Ground,	122	51
Dockery's Store,	33	00
Rockingham,	124	43
McPherson's,	26	5
Wolf Pit,	32	4
Williamson's,	76	38
Laurel Hill,	87	25
Stewartsville,	61	9
	601	189

You will perceive that Gen. Dockery received every vote polled at his own Precinct, where the impression was attempted to be created abroad that he would receive no support.

MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAGE, August 8.

Dear Sirs: The result of the Election in this County has just been ascertained, and is as follows, to-wit:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
McNeill's,	22	51
Deep River,	53	6
Carthage,	93	120
Oliver's,	47	70
Pocket,	60	25
Sanders's,	36	52
Sand Hills,	19	61
Sheffield's,	80	3
Ritter's,	56	34
	466	422

At the last Election previous to this, Caldwell received a majority of two votes over Mr. Dockery.

STANLY COUNTY.

ALBEMARLE, August 8.

Messrs. Editors: You will find below a statement of the vote polled in Stanly between Gen. Dockery and Maj. Caldwell.

Caldwell's friends mustered their full strength, and if the General's friends had done likewise, his vote could have been increased at least 100.

I think you will agree with me that Stanly has done *well*, (though she might have done better.)

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Centre,	102	11
Freeman's,	21	1
Harris's,	87	19
Redenhour's,	44	5
Almond's,	60	00
Furr's,	92	7
Smith's,	82	3
Ross's,	58	00
Albemarle,	225	8
	771	54

THE FRAUD ADMITTED.—The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot denies that it admitted the truth of a statement made by the North State Whig, that Col. Ruffin, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that District, attempted to palm off upon the people a slip cut from an obscure Alabama paper, and pinned into a large book, as the opinion of Gen. Washington on the subject of secession. The following is all that the Goldsborough paper said on the subject, and if it is not an admission of the statement, we don't know the meaning of words:—

"Two Frauds.—The N. S. Whig has discovered two frauds perpetrated by Col. Ruffin! One, that Col. Ruffin cut out scraps from some newspaper, and pasted them in a book, for the convenience of reference; and the other, that a letter of his was read at Chocowinity, in Beaufort county, on Saturday last, in which he said he was "opposed to exercising the right of Secession, now or hereafter." The first is certainly a fraud of the deepest dye, and doubtless the *Whig* will make about 000 votes by its exposure. With regard to the second," &c.

Besides this, we see it stated, that at some one of their meetings, Mr. Ruffin asked Mr. Stanly to contradict the statement of the North State Whig, and that Mr. Stanly replied, that he had nothing to do with the comments of the Whig, and he would not deny the facts, *because they were true.*

As to our "anxiety to dabble in the politics of that District," that is a matter altogether in our own discretion, and about which we do not ask the permission of the Goldsborough paper; which certainly did not ask ours when it did a gentleman of this town the great wrong of announcing him as a candidate against Mr. Ashe in *this* District. There was no foundation whatever for that statement, and we think we have ample authority for the one we copied.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool papers to the 26th ult. with accounts of another fall of cotton, making a decline of ¼d in the week.

Accounts from France represent the country as tranquil. The ministry had tendered their resignations, but the President refused to accept them.

NEW YORK.—The Address of the Joint Committees of the two wings of the Whig party in New York has come to hand.—And for our part, we do not hesitate to express our disappointment and mortification at it.

After some unobjectionable generalities about economy, accountability, adherence to the constitution and laws, improvement of rivers and harbors, protection, &c., it says,

"That the Whigs of the State, as a body, are inflexibly opposed to the subjection of any territory of the United States now free to laws imposing involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, and they rejoice that no proposition to that effect is now pending or is likely to be presented; while, at the same time, they unqualifiedly acknowledge the right of every sovereign State to regulate its own municipal institutions in such manner as its people may deem most conducive to their safety and happiness, without interference, directly or indirectly, by citizens of other States, or subjects of other countries:

"That the Whigs of this State will abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and that they will receive its true meaning and construction from the judicial tribunals it has created for that purpose, and will always sustain and defend such decisions as the law of the land until they are reversed by the same tribunals:

"That laws of Congress and of the State Legislature, pronounced constitutional by the judicial tribunals, must be enforced and implicitly obeyed; and that while this is cheerfully recognised as the duty of all as subjects of the laws, yet that the right of citizens, as voters, is equally undeniable to discuss, with a full and mutual regard for the rights and interests of all parts of the Confederacy, (which is as necessary now to maintain as it was indispensable to achieve the blessed Union of these States,) the expediency of such laws and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek, by constitutional means, their repeal or modification:

"That all who are animated by a sincere desire to preserve the Union unimpaired, and the free institutions which it sustains and guaranties, by which alone individual security and national peace and prosperity can be perpetuated, must condemn all attempts to resist, defeat, or render ineffectual any laws passed by constitutional majorities of legislative bodies in either the Federal or State Governments, and that the Whigs of New York will ever be found prompt to render a patriotic acquiescence in all such laws:

"That the National Administration is entitled to the confidence and support of the Whigs of New York," &c., &c.

Now whilst we heartily approve of the above acknowledgement of the rights of the States; of the above declaration of fidelity to "the constitution in all its parts," and of respect for the judicial exposition of that instrument; and of obedience to the laws;—yet there are positions assumed which are unworthy of Whigs and of Union men, and destructive, if persisted in, of all harmony between the two sections of the Union. Where was the use, except for evil, of any solemn assertion of the offensive doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, if, as the Committees say, "no proposition to that effect is now pending or is likely to be presented"? What, but a humiliating concession to the spirit of abolitionism, could have dictated an unnecessary insult like this to the South? And where was the use, except for dire evil, of the resolution to agitate the question of the fugitive slave law, "and to seek, by constitutional means, its repeal or modification"?—for that is the plain and palpable meaning, not sought to be disguised, of the third of the above paragraphs. Nobody denies the right of discussion; but every friend of the Union must deny the propriety and the safety of any renewed agitation of the Compromise measures of 1850.

We repeat, that we are disappointed and mortified at this truckling to the vile purposes of the "higher law" faction, for the purpose of securing their votes at the coming election. We had looked for better things from the Whigs of New York than a combination with the Whig abolition faction, the Seward "higher law" men, who stand perjured in the sight of heaven. The Whig party of New York, by this corrupt coalition, have placed themselves on a level with their Locofoco opponents, who set them the bad example by a similar coalition in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other States, and in New York itself. But Whigs ought to have scorned to follow the fatal lead of Bigler and Wilmot, of Dickinson and the Van Burens.

For ourselves, we shall never hesitate to denounce all such coalitions, by whatever party, as fatal, if persisted in, to all hope of preserving the Union. *The South will not submit to a "repeal or modification" of the fugitive slave law.* And nothing could be imagined more certain to drive the other States, however reluctantly, into co-operation with South Carolina, than such an attempt. We ask our brother Whigs of the North to *pause!*

LOCOFOCO DUPLICITY.—The Wilmington Journal considers the New York Whigs guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, because they "go for the Proviso," at a time when there is no possibility of its application to any territory. The same Journal declares that it is "COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT" whether the *Democratic* candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania voted for the Wilmot Proviso or not, in 1847!

That is, the Journal thinks that it was no harm in *Democrats* to support the Proviso at a time when the whole country was excited about it, and when there were territories to which it could be applied; but it is an awful crime in Whigs to support the same Proviso when there is not a territory to which it can possibly be applied!

Yet the Journal sets itself up as the special defender of the Rights of the South.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We expect to tire our Locofoco readers, but we hope not our Whig friends, by the copiousness of our extracts and commentaries on the double face of Locofocoism in the Key Stone State.

We have one more chapter in the history of Biglerism.

That worthy made a speech to the Locofocos near Philadelphia a few days ago, in which, as officially reported in his organ the Pennsylvanian, occurs the following paragraph:—

"But I have been assailed in various quarters, and charged with having voted for the State law of 1847, which is calculated to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South, which action it is further alleged, is inconsistent with my present position. It is true that I was a member of the Senate at the time this law was passed; but I remember very well that, as was my inclination in reference to questions which were not under my charge, and which had been committed to the care of abler and more experienced members, I took no part in the passage of the law. It came from the Committee on the Judiciary, and was explained as being rendered necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. this State, and circumstances arising therefrom. Not being a lawyer, I was not a member of the Judiciary committee, and had never investigated the subject sufficiently to fully understand the relative powers and duties of the National and State Governments on this subject; nor do I think that those great subjects were ever raised or discussed in the passage of this law. There was then but little agitation in the country on this great national question, and the full bearing of this law may not have been noticed by but a very small number of the members of the Legislature. The clearest evidence that could exist that there was no conflict on the subject is found in the fact of there being no roll on record. I do not, however, seek to escape responsibility on these grounds. Whatever wrong may have grown out of this hasty legislation, I must bear my proper share of responsibility, and I am willing to do so; but I shall ever deny intending, by any act of mine, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South. But if I had even favored the passage of that law, as alleged, that fact should have no influence on my present position, and errors thus unwittingly committed should not be adhered to."

The North American, with admirable point, compares this speech to the whine of a whipped child, "*It wasn't me—I won't do so no more,*"—at once a denial and a confession—"I took no part in the passage of the bill," "it was not under my charge," "I had never investigated the subject," I did not "fully understand the relative powers and duties of the National and State Governments on the subject," "there was then but very little agitation in the country on this great national question," [what, in 1847? a shocking fib, that!] But after all this, "I must bear my proper share of the responsibility, and am willing to do so." Indeed! why, Mr. Bigler, if you did not vote for the bill, as you and your organs assert, what responsibility have you to bear? That plea, IF TRUE, would exonerate you from the responsibility. But you know and admit that it is *not* true; and therefore you plead that you didn't *intend* to do any thing wrong. That was the only excuse that your case admits of, and the plea that you did not vote for the bill was a false one, to all intents and purposes, and unworthy of a candidate for a high office.

The North American closes some remarks on the subject as follows:—

"Colonel Bigler *appears* to be prepared "to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847," and we might consider him as doing so but for his sorry equivocation about not voting at all; and, as he is ludicrously guarded and *general* in what he says concerning the fugitive slave law, and *as he says nothing at all—no, not a word—on the subject of his vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso*—we are justified in declaring that our three questions remain unanswered: and we continue them, therefore, as before, for his future study, and answer—as soon as may suit his convenience or interest:

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the fugitive slave law as it now stands, *without modification or amendment?*

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to fugitive slaves?

Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

An article in the last Wilmington Journal demands a short reply from us. Whilst the Journal admits that we have not defended the Northern Whigs when they have acted improperly, it accuses us of "revamping stories of the North American which are not believed at home, to cast suspicion upon the Democrats." This is, simply, untrue. We have published admitted facts as charges against the Democratic party. We have charged them with notorious coalitions with abolitionists, and the Journal with supporting a man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso and the Jail law of 1847. That these charges are true, we need only refer the Journal to the speech of Mr. Bigler himself. As for the North American, it is one of the most respectable newspapers in the United States, in every sense of the word.

The Journal also says that the Observer represented "the Free-Soil Convention of Vermont as the Democratic Convention, when it must have known that such was not the case." This also, is *untrue.* Our authority for calling that Convention Democratic, cannot be questioned by the Journal. For we copied the designation of the Convention from the *Pennsylvanian,* the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Besides, the Journal knows that the large majority of the Democratic party of Vermont are now known by the name of the "Free Democracy."

Now what has been the course of the Journal? Professing peculiar devotion to the South, it upholds the evil deeds of its Northern allies, and is leagued with Free-Soilers and Wilmot Provisoists. The Observer, on the other hand, the Journal admits, and our columns will show, *does not* defend the misdeeds of Northern Whigs. On the contrary we have always denounced them, as we do now most heartily disapprove of the course of the Whigs of New York. Yet in view of these undoubted facts, the Journal has the boldness to accuse the Observer and the Whigs of the South, of sympathy with abolitionists, and represents itself and its party as the only true Southern patriots! The Journal may, if it chooses, pursue this course, so calculated to injure the cause of the South.—We will not.

They are Coming Back.—The Burlington, Vt., Sentinel says—

"Large numbers of democrats, for a time past associated with the free soil organization, are coming quietly back among their old friends, weary of their unhappy allience with whigs and abolitionists, and anxious once more to stand on the broad, national platform on which the democratic party has won all its triumphs, from the days of Jefferson and Madison down to the time of Jackson and Polk."

We are surprised to find the extract above, in the last Wilmington Journal. That paper has hitherto told us, that only the Northern Whigs were allied with abolitionists. It seems from this, however, that "large numbers of democrats" have fallen into the same error. Yet we do not recollect ever to have seen any of that bitter denunciation of their error, with which the Journal visits the Free-soil Whigs. Will the Journal explain how this happens?

UNKIND.—The Southern Press seems to have a poor opinion of its Locofoco allies in North Carolina. The Press has no confidence in their sincerity, for it says that they are only so hostile to the Union, because the Whigs are in favor of it. The Press, in an article headed "North Carolina," says:

"Every "Democratic" paper in this State is opposed to the compromise, and some of these papers are as ultra for disunion as the most rampant secession papers of South Carolina; for instance, the *Charlotte Horace's Nest,* the *Raleigh Standard,* the *Wilmington Commercial,* &c. There is a cause for this, of course, the Whigs of North Carolina being all "Union" men, the Locos have taken a different tack.—Clingman, the secession candidate for Congress in the 1st district, is supported by every Locofoco paper in his district, and since he ran as the "Democratic" candidate for the United States Senate, he has utterly disowned the Whig party, of which he was a member. He is the only man of any prominence now co-operating with the North Carolina Locos for secession, who can lay claim of ever being a Whig. Every Loco candidate of Congress is a "Southern rights" man, and in the 6th district Calvin Graves (Union Democrat) is supported by the Whigs against Venable, the regular Loco candidate."

Now, although entirely correct in its opinion, it is certainly very unkind in the Press, thus to question the sincerity of its Locofoco brethren. Perhaps, however, the Press thinks as we do, that it is very ridiculous and cowardly in these Locofoco papers, to come out in favor of disunion and South Carolina secession, just at the time when South Carolina herself seems about *to abandon it.* As long as there was any danger, they kept quiet, but as soon as the chances of a fight begin "to grow smaller by degrees" they are all in arms.

GEORGIA.—The Disunion candidate for Governor of Georgia has "followed in the footsteps" of the Disunion candidates for Congress in this State. *Here,* wherever they *had opposition* they have backed out from their original position of hostility to the Union and resistance to the Government. In Georgia, the candidate nominated expressly to oppose Mr. Cobb, who stood upon "the Georgia platform," has been forced to back out from his position and come out in favor of the doctrine of the Union party as explained in the "Georgia platform."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The North Carolinian cites, as one evidence of the extravagance of the present administration, a late order of the Secretary of War complaining of the "enormous expenditures of the army, particularly in the quartermaster's department," and of "several instances of reckless extravagance."

Now, instead of abuse, we think the Administration is entitled to commendation, for this effort to prevent extravagance, and to introduce economy. It is not the Administration, but the subordinates of the Quartermaster's department, (in California, New Mexico, &c.) that have been extravagant.

And in a captious article about "the travelling Administration," the Carolinian totally misapprehends the meaning of the following remark of the N. Y. Express respecting Gov. Graham:—

"Here in the city, and wherever he went, he made friends without number, and *some of the warmest converts to his doctrines were in what have been considered some of the most infected of the rural districts of the State.*"

"Here is proof, (says the Carolinian,) that the sole object of the visit was for political effect, to make "converts to his doctrines," alias *Whig doctrines.*"

The Express evidently alludes, not to "Whig doctrines," but to Gov. Graham's opinions on the slavery question. The "infection" alluded to, is the infection of abolitionism. And Gov. Graham is stated to have been successful in removing some of the prejudices of these people, and converting them to *Southern* doctrines, not Whig doctrines. We hope this was no offence in the eyes of the Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, on the 9th inst., D. G. McDuffie, the Engineer of the Company, reported on six different lines, each running from the Market-square in the town of Fayetteville to the forks of the Raleigh and Tarboro' Roads. The route by the mouth of Cross Creek was by the directors selected, inasmuch as it was found to cost but $124 07 more than the nearest route—the preference being given said route on account of its having, five miles distant from Fayetteville, a point common to the Raleigh and Clinton routes. The directors have ordered the Engineer to survey a route from the forks of the Raleigh and Tarboro' roads by the most eligible route to Raleigh. The company have ordered a steam saw mill, which will be here in four weeks. They expect to commence the work forthwith.—[*Communicated.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Empire City has arrived at New York with $1,700,000 in gold, the largest sum ever brought by one steamer.

Several persons suspected of setting fire to the City of San Francisco had been arrested and turned over to the Committee of Vigilance. Sufficient evidence had not been obtained to convict them even under the summary code administered by the committee. The committee had forced hundreds of the vilest desperadoes to leave the city, and had more in confinement, who would be sent back to Sydney, whence they came. Other cities had also instituted Vigilance Committees. Many executions had taken place at the Mines within a fortnight, after trial by a Lynch jury. The Alta California says—

"In the city of Sonora, a worthy citizen, Captain Snow, having been brutally murdered, and two of the assassins having been taken a few days afterwards, were tried and hung by the populace, and buried in the grave which they had dug for their victim.

"A terrible row occurred at a new town called Melones, near Carson's Diggings, about two abandoned women, in which one or two Americans and three or four Mexicans were killed.

"A marauding party of twelve men, commanded by a Captain Irving, were all killed by the Indians of Cohuilla tribe, near Los Angeles. They deserved their fate.

"A horrible murder was perpetrated at Sonora last Friday, by persons who took offence at an article published in the Sonora Herald. They repaired to the editor's (Dr. Gunn) room, dragged him from his bed, shot him through the head, killed two other persons connected with the office, wounded or killed three or four other persons who went to their assistance."

Two hundred houses had already been put up in the burnt district, and the prospects of business are represented as cheering. The mines are yielding more than ever.

A Political Spectacle.—Gen. Quitman, a Northern man, born on the North River, is stirring up the people of Mississippi to a hatred of the land of his birth.

General Foote, born in Fauquier county, Va., is cooling the troubled waters, and preaching peace, concord, and national harmony.—*N. Y. Express.*

Not at all surprising. Gen. Quitman, a Northern man by birth, thinks it necessary to make great professions, lest his loyalty to the South should be suspected. Gen. Foote, a native citizen of the South, with all his interests in the South, can afford to keep quiet, until it is necessary to act.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—A soldier, who is a Roman Catholic, was lately tried at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for refusing to attend a Protestant place of worship. He was senteneed to forfeit to the United States five dollars a month of his pay for six months, to spend two months in solitary confinement and on bread and water, the other months at hard labor, with ball and chain to his leg. The Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad, set aside this sentence, declaring that no one ought to be compelled to attend a church of any other persuasion than that to which he belongs; that "every means of persuasion should be employed to induce soldiers to attend some church, but they should be permitted to select the one they prefer. And when they profess to have conscientious scruples about attending any particular church, all compulsory measures violate the rights of conscience, and should be avoided."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEEP RIVER, August 5, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: I have been surprised at not seeing in any of the papers an account of the unprecedented drought prevailing in this country. My own observation extends only through Moore, Chatham, and part of Randolph; but if the wagoners' reports are to be credited, it must extend over a much larger portion of our country. It commenced about the middle of June in this section, going through July, and still continues, with the exception of partial showers in a few places. A sirocco-like wind prevailed during the greater part of July, and while the Thermometer in Fayetteville and Wilmington was quite moderate, here it was often to a hundred, and on Sunday the 27th of July, went up to one hundred and two. I have been a close observer of the Thermometer for twenty-five years, but never saw it this high before.

Between Haw and Deep Rivers, west for many miles along the water courses and on the best highlands, the crops will be curtailed one half, and to *nothing* on inferior grades of land. There were fine crops of Wheat made, but from the short crop of Corn last year and this drought, all will have to be used at home. Next year will be a year of suffering to many, but I hope the few who will make will economise as much as possible, so as to extend a helping hand to their poor neighbors.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

☞ A few of our papers to-day were dated *on the outside,* Aug. 7, instead of Aug. 12.

FROM HAVANA.—Private letters by the late steamer state that the insurrection at Principe had been effectually put down, and the insurgents taken and shot.

GRATIFYING DENIAL.—The N. Y. "Day Book" having charged that the proprietors of the Astor House and Harper & Brothers each subscribed $10,000 to set up Raymond's new free soil paper in that city, these gentlemen have publicly denied the statement. They are not interested to the amount of a dollar in the paper.

Postscript.

Alamance County gave Graves 427, Venable 588. Joint vote of Orange and Alamance, Graves 1136, Venable 1258. Venable's majority 122.

In Outlaw's District, there appears to have been opposition, (secret, we suppose.) A Mr. Martin received 103 votes to 291 for Outlaw, in Edenton and Hertford towns. Outlaw is elected, of course.

DIED,

On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of his father, in the vicinity of Mobile, in the 23d year of his age, JAMES JOHNSTON, son of Henry A. Donaldson, Esq., formerly of North Carolina.

At Smithville, Lawrence Co., Ark., on the 6th ult., Dr. JAMES F. BROADFOOT, formerly of this place.

On the 11th ult., in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mrs. RACHAEL BANKS, in the 83d year of her age. She was the daughter of Jas. Jones, of Wake county, N. C.

Near Lowndesborough, Ala. on the 5th ultimo, Captain TRISTRAM BETHEA, who was born and raised, and for many years was a citizen of Marion District, S. C. He was in the war of 1812.

At Hernando, Miss., on the 26th ultimo, OLIVER N. STUART, aged 38 years, formerly of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 12.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	14 a 15
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	13½ a 14½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	5½ a 7	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, P. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5¼ a 6 45	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	90 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON—Full prices still maintained.

COTTON—Prices not very steady.

FLOUR—Not quite as firm as last week, owing to the late rains.

DOMESTIC SPIRITS—The quantity on hand getting quite light, and but little coming in.

FISH—Mackerel No. 3 $7½, No. 1 and 2 none in market.

TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip 2 40; Yellow 1 85; Hard $1. No. 3 Rosin 70 cts. Spirits 24 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, rather scarce, Hams 12½. Corn 60. Baltimore Flour 5 00. Lard 12½ to 13, scarce. 500 casks Lime sold at $1. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Molosses 21 to 22. Virgin Turpentine 2 50, Yellow dip 2 20; Spirits 26. Common Rosin 95. 2700 bushels Oats sold at 30. Peas 95 to $1. Shingles 2 to 2 25. Staves and Ash Heading wanted. Only two rafts of Timber sold, Ordinary Mill $10, Inferior $6 50. *Journal.*

At New York, Cotton dull, and good middling uplands sell at 8c.

Total receipts of cotton 2,316,787 bales against 2,047,319 last year. Increase 269,468.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 9—Steamer Chatham, with boats Express and Telegraph, with goods for G C Mendenhall, O Sprinkle, Brown & Haynes, Porter & Ogden, Jas Whitehead, A D McLean & Co, H H Butner, M Brown & Son, Snow Camp Co, J & J M Worth, Coffin, Worth & Co, Trollinger & Montgomery, Beaver Creek Co, Shelly & Field, Prof Deems, N L Stith, J D Williams, M L & R J Holmes, G Lauder, J H & J Martine, J T O Wilbar, E Glover, A A Holt & Co, G McNeill, Dr W D Walser, H L Myrover & Co, L F Carr, M Russell, J D Starr, C Benbow, A M Bove & Co, B J Houze, P Evans, G Greenfield, W H & T Lambert, M A Baker, J M Johnson, G W Wightman, R D McNeill, Col. Thompson, J C McNair, Jenkins & Roberts, J & B G Worth, J H Coffman, A S Horney, Z & J Jones, J R & J Sloan, Summerel, Powe & Co, D W Rogers & Co, Houston & Overby, S W Tillinghast & Co, C W Andrews, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Kirk & Moss, R T Long, G Riley, N Kendall, Billing & Francis, B Rose & Son, King & Hege, J Cowles, W J Clemmons & Co.

The River is high enough for the Chatham to come up, but not for large Boats.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5.—British Brig Themis from New York. Schrs. Marion from Little River, George Harris from Charleston.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

ONE Hhd. Sugar House Syrup, a fine article, for making Preserves.

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1851. 12tf

Watches and Jewelry,

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of

LEETE & JOHNSON,

For the purpose of transacting a general Barter Business. They may be found *at present* at the old stand of Thos. J. Johnson & Co., with a seasonable and varied stock of Goods.

CHAS. E. LEETE.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Thos. J. Johnson & Co. are requested to call immediately and settle their dues, as it becomes necessary to settle the old concern forthwith.

The subscribers, thankful for the very liberal support of their patrons to the old firm, bespeak a like liberality to the new.

THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1851. 12-3w

WHO WANTS MONEY?

I HAVE an order for fifteen or twenty likely young Negroes, for which I will pay cash, if application is made soon.

T. WADDILL.

August 8, 1851. 12tf

FOR SALE,

10,000 Lbs. Western BACON,
2,000 Bushels CORN,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 11, 1851. 12-1w

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE next Session will begin on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1851, and close 1st March, 1852.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D. Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D. Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary: with the privilege to daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1851. 12-6t

METHODIST HYMNS AND DISCIPLINES.

JUST received, a new supply, all sizes, plain and gilt. E. J. HALE & SON.

August 5.

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

On the River and hourly expected,

10,000 LBS. Western BACON, hog round.

1000 lbs. prime Lard.
20 barrels Mess Pork.
10 " Prime do.
6 " Mess Beef.
2 dozen Porcelain Kettles, assorted sizes, for Preserving.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MACKEREL FISH.

QUARTER Bbls. No. 1, Half bbls. No. 2, Bbls. and Half bbls. No. 3. Hourly expected by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

ALL qualities for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Burning Fluid and Camphine.

BURNING FLUID at 80 cents per gallon.
Camphine at 50 " " "
Both of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

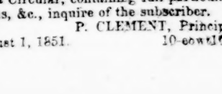
AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf



Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at ½ past 9 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 7 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

Carolinian, Wilm'n Herald, Salisbury Watchman, Salem Press, Cheraw Gazette, Wadesboro' Argus, Asheboro' Herald, will publish 3 months and forward accounts to M. McKinnon, Fayetteville.

CYPRESS LOGS WANTED.

I WOULD contract for 250 or 300 thousand feet Cypress Timber, in Logs, to be delivered as early as the water in the rivers will allow.

Persons who can furnish such Timber in any quantity will please correspond with the subscriber in Wilmington, and learn particulars as early as practicable during the present month.

R. W. GIBBS.

Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1851. 11-3w

Nick Williams' Rye Whiskey

CAN be had from the Subscriber by the barrel or less quantity. He being the only person in Fayetteville receiving it from the manufacturer, will warrant all he sells to be the real *Simon Pure.* To be had at the Store of Jones & Deming, Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1851. 8-4tw

10 BALES Heavy Gunny Cloth.
20 pieces Dundee Bagging.
Bale Rope and Bagging Twine.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 28, 1851. 8-w3w

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-cow10

From the Philadelphia North American.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Our readers may remember that on the 8th of this month, [July,] we charged that a double-faced game was playing in this State by the party calling itself Democratic, for the purpose of promoting Col. Bigler's election; and while the *Pennsylvanian* here was loudly professing him to be a champion of the Adjustment measures, the organ of the same party in Potter county and the organs elsewhere were urging the "Democratic Free Soilers" to rally against Governor Johnston, because he and the Whig party were pledged to the Compromise. Our cotemporary adopted the expedient which it habitually does on such occasions, and wilfully asserted what it knew to be false, in declaring that we referred to the opinions of an Abolition print, and not to the recognised organ of its party, although we had so asserted in the most unequivocal terms, and without the possibility of any other inference of the chance of misconstruction. There was but one reply to such a fabrication; and that was made by re-producing our own words and thereby convicting the *Pennsylvanian* of a contemptible fraud—one which had not even the appearance of equivocation in language or meaning, to justify the belief that it was other than wilfully contrived. In commenting upon the character of the paper from which we had cited, the *Pennsylvanian* used the following commendation: "The Potter *Union*, the able *national* journal there," (in Potter county) "edited by Judge Lyman, which is soundly in favor of the compromise measures. The Potter *Journal* has been quoted against the Democratic party as a Democratic paper, repeatedly, while the *Union* has always upheld the right in that region, and has exposed, with signal success, the conduct of the *Journal*."

It is no part of our business to answer for others; but we undertake to say that this paper never cited the *Journal* in any such manner as is described by the *Pennsylvanian;* and when it attempts to lay that charge at our doors, it deals with a calumny made out of whole cloth, as we have already proven, and as we defy the *Pennsylvanian* to deny with any appearance of plausibility. Having met that point, there are some other matters to be disposed of. As the copy of the *Union* from which we originally quoted became mislaid, the trouble was taken to send for another copy of the 27th of June, which is now on our table. In an editorial headed "The Campaign of 1851," these passages occur, which are worthy of remark for their bearing upon the present controversy.

"The Whig State Convention met in Lancaster on Tuesday last; and in all probability will nominate Wm. F. Johnston for re-election, who is leagued with Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, and John J. Crittenden, and all the great champions of the Fugitive Slave Law."

"Even the Hon. David Wilmot, of Proviso notoriety, has *again taken his place in the Democratic party*, and is giving its entire ticket an active and honorable support."

"The Bradford *Reporter* (Mr. Wilmot's organ) has fell (?) back into the arms of those *Old Rankers* it used to denouce so roundly."

"Will the Democratic Free Soilers of this county permit themselves to be bound hand and foot, and sold out to Whiggery, like cattle in the market?—If they have honest objections to the Compromise measures, let them look calmly at this question, and see if they would be gainers by being transferred to the Whig party. Need we point to Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster. Are they not the fathers, friends and supporters of the Fugitive Slave Law?" &c.

Such are the sentiments of a press which the *Pennsylvanian* has endorsed, with all its real or supposed influence, as an "able national journal," "soundly in favor of the Compromise measures." And this endorsement is made, too, in the face of the fact that the paper in question appeals directly to the "Democratic Free Soilers" to support Colonel Bigler, because Clay, and Fillmore, and Webster are "the fathers, friends and supporters of the Fugitive Slave law;" and because David Wilmot has been again accepted into full communion with his party, and his Abolition organ has abandoned its former position. The people can see in the disclosure of these facts what the "nationality" of the *Pennsylvanian* means, and may find the evidence of that corrupt and mercenary coalition, to which we have repeatedly invoked their serious attention. It is "national," in the view of our adversary, to support the Compromise measure here, and to prate about the obligations of the Constitution because it pays; while it is equally "national," in the view of the same adversary, to oppose the Fugitive Slave law in Potter and the northern counties, for the same candidate, because Abolition votes must be conciliated in order to ensure Col. Bigler's success, and his success is necessary to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan in the National Convention. They will stop at no means and hesitate at no bargain by which these objects may be attained; and hence it is, notwithstanding the protestations of attachment to the Union and desire for peace which have been daily mouthed through the *Pennsylvanian*,—an extent of hypocrisy which should blister its lips—that we see that press and its leader now conspiring with the flagrant foes of both, and endorsing opinions which are calculated to sow the seeds of destruction far and wide.

We do not look at these movements in any political aspect, or with any regard to their effect upon Gov. Johnston's election. They affect greater and more momentous interests. They threaten most seriously to disturb that repose which is now beginning to dawn again upon the Republic, and to revive that sectional strife which has too much already interrupted the best feelings of fraternity and sympathy between the North and South. The election of Col. Bigler would be proclaimed all over the South as the triumph of David Wilmot; and a victory like that would be a disaster too serious to contemplate. Pennsylvania stands now upon high, moderate and constitutional ground, extending her arms to the North and the South, disconnected with the prejudices of either, and demanding justice for both. Remove her from this attitude of honorable neutrality, and what will be her position? Who then can mediate? Who can address the excited passions of the two sections, and, as an equitable judge, determine the rights and duties which may become involved? We pause for a reply. Come what may, let us keep Pennsylvania right, and save her from the contamination of demagogues and traitors, who would sacrifice her honor for party and for place.

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. 8-wt5S

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary. Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.

Gov. J. M. Morehead, Propr'ctor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJN R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.

July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:

President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq.
Hon. Robt. Strange, } Fayetteville.
E. J. Hale, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 14th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **11** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

June 28, 1851. 1-ts

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LET IT BE KNOWN, That A. REDWIN

has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. REDWIN.

June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible. A. R.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business. OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 20th inst., at the residence of the late Peter McKellar, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, and Blacksmith Tools.

Also, one family Carriage and Buggy, together with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c.

At the same time and place, if not previously disposed of, will be leased for a term of years, 125,000 Turpentine Boxes. Terms at sale.

L. McKELLAR,
J. McKELLAR,
Executors.

August 4, 1851. 10-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale the place where he now lives, containing **300 Acres** in different Tracts on South River, about two miles from Blocker's Store. About fifty acres is under cultivation, and produces well. It is first rate Turpentine land, there being about 19,000 boxes cut, and 5000 more can be cut on the same land. For further particulars apply to me on the premises.

GRAY CULBREATH.

August 2. 10-3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

$20 REWARD. (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.

July, 1851. 8-w6w

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly County, will be held in the HOTEL HALL in the Town of Fayetteville,

On Thursday the 21st day of August next,

for the purpose of organizing the Company, preparatory to commencing the work.

The amount necessary to secure the Charter having been subscribed in the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, it is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the work, either as subscribers or as intending to become so, will appear at this meeting, in person or by proxy, and that all Subscription books in the hands of Commissioners will be returned to the meeting. It is desired that a vigorous effort should be made previous to the meeting to obtain the sum necessary to carry the Road to its Western terminus, by the shortest practicable route by Little's Mills. The friends of the enterprize, in the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and Cumberland, are therefore earnestly requested to bring to the meeting all the Subscriptions that can be obtained, under the assurance, heretofore given, that the Road is to take the shortest route to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre.

H. LILLY,
B. ROSE,
J. G. COOK,
A. W. STEEL,
THOS. WADDILL,
H. L. MYROVER,
E. J. HALE,
Com'rs.

July 23, 1851. 7-tf

Hoe's Cast-Steel Circular & Long Saws.

THE subscribers manufacture, from the best cast-steel, circular saws, from two inches to five feet diameter. These saws are carefully hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to become heated, and produce a saving in timber.

They also manufacture cast-steel *mill, pit,* and *cross-cut saws,* and *billet webs,* of superior quality; all of which they have for sale at their ware rooms, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants in the United States.

R. HOE & CO.,
Printing-press, machine, and saw-makers,
29 and 31 Gold street, New-York.

The following extract is from a report made by a committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute:

"Your committee are of unanimous opinion that, in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. M. Hoe for grinding saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of saws, which may with propriety be denominated the *ne plus ultra* of the art."

☞ Publishers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for the advertisement.

July 22. 8-3t

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½.
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars, Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

FOR RENT,

THE New Store, on the Avenue, recently occupied by J. C. Medlin, at Floral College, N. C. For terms, apply to

A. M. McKINNON.

July 25, 1851. 8-3w

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons; The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Hudibras. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 5, 1851.

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

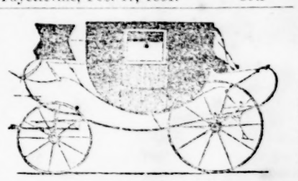
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

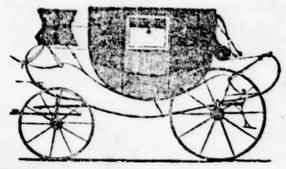
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT **Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq.; Jona. Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co. Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

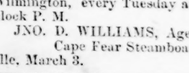
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

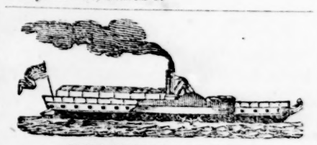


NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

Rec'd per Steamer and for sale,

12 BBLS. Crushed and Refined SUGAR,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
8 casks best London Porter, pint bot'ls,
4 cases superior old Port Wine,
1 cask Madeira Wine,
5 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 20, 1851. 77tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats.

ARE all in excellent order for business. Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted for service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandise and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, can be accommodated with reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, who is now well prepared for the business, and will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851.

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLE.

J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOD are prepared to furnish the public with Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at the stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Hostler and Reinsman. They will take horses to board at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness at short notice, to convey passengers to and from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851.

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville P. O.

March 3, 1851.

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Fine Linen Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarlton Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; Worked and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; Silks and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths for Coats; Linen Drillings; fine French double warp and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety of other articles, which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per lb.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

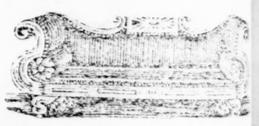
D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851.

LAW NOTICE.

ARCHD A. T. SMITH has taken up his quarters on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and others, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851.



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber, is receiving a large assortment of the latest patterns, selected by himself in Philadelphia and New York, and Boston, which together with his own manufacture makes his Stock very complete, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. RAND.

Sept. 30, 1848.

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parsons's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Danforth's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Warping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Shear Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Rules, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaremen's Rivets, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, do. do. Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather, Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Wash Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Tape, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Pins, Skewers, Cutting Nipp